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differences among the States in life expectancy of the total population.

Life expectancy increased in every State and in the District of Columbia between 1969 and 1971 and 1979 and 1981, comparison of data for the two periods shows. In the 1979-81 period, life expectancy in 33 States exceeded the 73.60 years that Hawaii had in

1969-71, when it also ranked first among the states in the life expectancy of the total population.

When subgroups of the population are considered, ranking of the States may shift. In the 1979-81 period, for example, life expectancy for the white population was highest in Minnesota, with Hawaii ranking second, while the

average lifetime of white females was highest in South Dakota.

Life expectancy for the black population in the 1979-81 period was calculated only for the 30 States and the District of Columbia that had sufficient deaths to provide reliable data. Of these areas, Massachusetts led, with an average of 71.7 years.

EDUCATION NOTES

Training courses in occupational safety and health are given by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) directly or in cooperation with professional organizations or agencies. NIOSH also sponsors Educational Resource Centers in universities throughout the country. Following is a list of courses being offered by those centers in the next few months. For further information such as application deadlines, contact the persons specified in the listing.

HARVARD EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Fundamentals of Industrial Hygiene, March 24-28, \$800.

Occupational and Environmental Radiation Protection, March 24-28, \$800.

Risk Analysis in Occupational Health, with Emphasis on Carcinogenesis, March 25-27, \$500.

Environmental Radiation Surveillance, April 14-18, \$800.

Write or call the Office of Continuing Education, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115 (617: 732-1171).

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

NIOSH-Approved Spirometry Training, March 11-13, \$375.

Contact Renee Lyons, Occupational Health Services, Office of Consumer Health Education, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Rutgers Medical School, Piscataway, NJ 08854 (201: 463-4500).

Annual Laboratory Fume Hoods Workshop, February 19, \$125.

Industrial Hygiene Review, March 3-7, \$500.

UOSHERC (Universities Occupational Safety and Health Educational Resource Center) Seventh Annual Scientific Meeting: Epidemiology in Occupational

Health—Workplace Applications, March 20, \$75.

Occupational Health Update, April, 1 day, \$125.

Contact Lee Laustsen, Project Manager, Continuing Education and Outreach Office of Consumer Health Education, University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, Rutgers Medical School, Piscataway, NJ 08854 (201: 463-4500).

JOHNS HOPKINS EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Nonoccupational Exposure to Asbestos in Schools and Other Buildings: Risk Assessment and Management, March 6-7, \$350; Johns Hopkins Health Associates, \$250.

Contact Dr. Jacqueline Corn, Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, 615 North Wolfe St., Rm. 1101, Baltimore, MD 21205 (301: 955-2609).

ALABAMA EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Teaching Strategies (cosponsored with the University of Alabama at Birmingham School of Nursing), to be held in February 1986, cost unavailable at press time.

Contact Toni Watson, University of Alabama School of Public Health, University Station, Box 99, Birmingham, AL 35294 (205: 934-3263).

NORTH CAROLINA EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Sampling and Evaluation of Airborne Asbestos Dust, to be held April 7-11 in Chapel Hill, \$550.

Winter Institute in Occupational Safety and Health, 24 courses held February 3-7 in Daytona Beach, FL.

Contact Ted M. Williams, Occupational Safety and Health Educational Resource Center, UNC-CH, 109 Conner Dr., Suite 1101, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919: 962-2101).

CINCINNATI EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES CENTER

Safe Methods of Asbestos Removal, to be held February 4-7 in Cleveland, \$395; March 11-14 in Columbus, \$395; April 8-11 in Toledo, \$440; April 22-25 in Columbus, \$395.

Comprehensive Review for Industrial Hygiene Professionals, March 3-7, \$525.

Pulmonary Function Testing, March 19-21, \$340.

Occupational Epidemiology, March 26-27, \$275.

For further information, contact Kay M. Hayes, Field Service Instructor, Director, Continuing Education, ML 182, University of Cincinnati, 231 Bethesda Ave., Cincinnati, OH 45267 (513: 872-5733).

MICHIGAN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Disability Training Seminars, Series 1: Medical-Legal, February 2 and 9, March 9 and 16, April 6 and 13, \$200 a day (\$600).

Disability Training Seminars, Series 2: Ergonomics, February 3-4, February 15-16, March 10-11 and 17-18, April 7-8 and 14-15, \$200 a day (\$600).

Disability Clinical Training Program, Series 3: Report Writing and the Disability Evaluation, February 5-7 and 12-14, March 12-14 and 19-21, April 9-11 and 16-18, \$1,000.

Disability Training, Series 4: Mental Factors in Disability, February 8-9 and 15-16, March 15-16 and 22-23, April 12-13 and 19-20, \$200 a day (\$400).

Write or call T. G. Hiebert, PhD, MD, American Disability Evaluation Research Institute, P.O. Box 7735, Ann Arbor, MI 48107 (313: 971-1177).

MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Human Behavior and Communication in the Workplace: the Role of the Occupational Health Nurse, February 26-28, cost unavailable at press time.

Comprehensive Industrial Hygiene Review Course, March 17-21, \$600.

Occupational Medicine Update (Health Promotion in the Workplace), March 21-22, cost to be announced.

Training Workshop in Pulmonary Function Testing (NIOSH approved), April 2-4, \$350.

Seminar on Laboratory Fume Hoods, April 10, at Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City, MO, cost to be announced.

Worker Right-to-Know Seminar, April 16, \$45.

Contact Ruth K. McIntyre, Director, Continuing Education, Midwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety, 640 Jackson St., St. Paul, MN 55101 (612: 221-3992).

UTAH EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Rocky Mountain Comprehensive Review of Industrial Hygiene, February 24-28, \$600.

Sampling and Monitoring for the Safety Professional, March 27-28, cost unavailable at press time.

Occupational Health Nursing, April 22-24, \$400.

Contact Katharine E. Blosch, Director, Continuing Education, Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, Bldg. 512, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (801: 581-5710).

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Stress in the Workplace: a Management Perspective, April 10-11, \$375.

Ergonomics: Building Efficiency and Safety in the Workplace, April 14-15, \$375.

Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust, April 21-25, \$675.

Occupational Respiratory Protection, April 28-May 2, \$750.

Workers Compensation: Your Safety and Health Balance Sheet, day I, March 13, \$150; day II, March 14, \$150.

Contact the University of Southern California, Institute of Safety and Systems Management, Extension and Inservice Programs, University Park, MC 0021, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0021 (213: 743-6523).

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Industrial Noise, February 27-28, \$250.

Contact Lela D. Morris, RN, MPH, Continuing Education Coordinator, Northern California Occupational Health Center, University of California, 2521 Channing Way, Berkeley, CA 94720 (415: 642-5507).

WASHINGTON EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE CENTER

Health Hazards in the Construction Industry, February 6-7, \$250.

Video Display Terminals: Update on Health Effects, February 27, \$125.

Spirometry Training for Worker Screening, March 26-28, \$275.

Nonionizing Radiation, April 17-18, \$250.

Contact Sharon L. Morris, Continuing Education Coordinator, Northwest Center for Occupational Health and Safety, Department of Environmental Health, SC-34, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 (206: 543-1069).

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (NIOSH)

Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust, NIOSH 582, to be held March 10-14 at Temple University, \$420.

Contact Dr. Samuel Elkin, Temple University School of Pharmacy, 3307 North Broad St., Philadelphia, PA 19140 (215: 221-4915).

How to Write a Laboratory Quality Control Manual, NIOSH 597, February 4-6, \$300.

Evaluation and Treatment of Outlier Data, NIOSH 556, April 1-3, \$300.

Contact Thomas Ratliff, R & R Associates, P.O. Box 4681, Cincinnati, OH 45246 (513: 771-2490).

Industrial Hygiene Sampling, Decision-making, Monitoring, and Recordkeeping: Sampling Methods, NIOSH 554, March 4-6, \$300.

Contact Charles M. Nenadic, CES, P.O. Box 75120, Cincinnati, OH 45275 (606: 341-8874).

Nonionizing Radiation, NIOSH 583, March 17-21, \$420.

Industrial Hygiene Engineering, NIOSH 551, April 14-25, \$760.

For further information about NIOSH courses, contact Donna Welage, Training Registrar, Division of Training, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, 4676 Columbia Parkway, Cincinnati, OH 45226 (513: 533-8225).

The Nation's Report Card: "Health, United States, 1985"

"Health, United States, 1985" is the 10th annual report on the health status of the Nation submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to the President and the Congress. The report was compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. Members of the National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics served in a review capacity.

The report is divided into two parts: a chartbook on health status and health care utilization with 21 charts and accompanying text on several topics of current interest; 101 tables on 4 major subject areas—health status and determinants, health resource utilization, health care resources, and health care expenditures.

Highlights of "Health, United States, 1985":

Health Status and Determinants

- Life expectancy at birth for Americans reached a new high in 1983 of 74.6 years. White females had the longest life expectancy (78.7 years), followed by black females (73.6 years), white males (71.1 years), and black males (65.4 years).
- Although females have shown larger increases in life expectancy than males since 1950, this trend seems to have reversed in the mid-1970s. For example, between 1975 and 1983, the difference in life expectancy at birth between males and females declined from 7.8 years to 7.0 years for white persons and from 8.9 to 8.2 for black persons.
- The American infant mortality rate continues to decline, reaching 10.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1984 (provisional data). However, the rate of decline for the past 2 years appears to have slowed down. In addition, al-

though the mortality rates for both black and white infants have improved each year, the black infant mortality rate remains almost twice as high as for white infants.

- In 1983, 38 percent of all deaths in the United States were attributable to heart disease. Death rates from heart disease vary substantially by sex and race, with higher rates among men and black persons. In 1983, the age-adjusted death rate from heart disease was 308.2 per 100,000 population for black males, 257.8 for white males, 191.5 for black females, and 126.7 for white females.

Health Resources Utilization

- Between 1979 and 1983, short-stay hospital use as measured by days of care per 1,000 population declined by about 10 percent among males 15–44 years of age and females 15–64 years of age. Short-stay hospital use increased by about 3 percent among the elderly and by 6 percent among children under 15 years of age.
- Historically, the Halsted radical mastectomy was the standard treatment for breast cancer patients. During 1971–73, more than 60 percent of patients under 65 years of age and 40 percent of patients 65 and over with surgically treated breast cancer received radical mastectomy. However, during 1981–83, only about 5 percent of these patients received radical mastectomies. During the mid-1970s, the modified radical replaced the radical procedure as the most common type of mastectomy. During 1981–83, the use of partial mastectomies was still quite low (11 percent).

Health Care Resources

- The number of people employed in the health care industry grew by nearly

90 percent between 1970 and 1984 from 4.2 million to 7.9 million. In 1984, 1.4 million persons were employed in convalescent institutions, more than 2½ times the number of employees in 1970. The number of hospital employees increased 61 percent between 1970 and 1982 but has remained about the same between 1982 and 1984.

- Substantial regional variation in the supply of health personnel persisted in 1983. Physician supply was greatest in the Northeast (243 per 100,000 population) and lowest in the South (165 per 100,000). Nursing supply was also greatest in the Northeast and lowest in the South (772 as opposed to 477 per 100,000). However, there was little regional variation in the educational qualifications of registered nurses. In both the Northeast and South, 30 percent of nurses had baccalaureate or graduate degrees.

Health Care Expenditures

- In 1984, health care expenditures in the United States totaled \$387.4 billion, an average of \$1,580 per person, comprising 10.6 percent of the gross national product.
- In 1984, national health expenditures increased by 9.1 percent, the lowest annual increase since the early 1960s. Increases in expenditures were particularly low for hospital care (6.1 percent) and government public health activities (5.6 percent). Expenditures for construction declined by 1.9 percent.

Copies of "Health, United States, 1985" may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The stock number is 017-022-00900-5. Price: \$6.50.

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